

FIGHTING STOPS. GREAT WAR OVER

Germany Signs Armistice Which
Is Unconditional Surrender.

KAISER WILHELM ABDICATES

Dream of World Conquest Ends in
Defeat and Revolution—Flight
From Justice of Criminal
Against Civilization.

By J. D. SHERMAN.

Peace! The greatest war of all history is over.

The armistice asked for by Germany has been signed. This means no less than "unconditional surrender." For the terms of that armistice deprive Germany of the means of resistance. Germany must accept whatever peace terms the allies dictate.

The Kaiser—Frederich Wilhelm Victor Albert, Emperor Wilhelm II? He is a fugitive in Holland from justice—the justice of his own people as well as of the civilized world; the red flag flies over the throne he was compelled to abdicate. His fate hangs in the balance. If extradition for punishment is demanded, his fate lies with Holland.

The great war began June 28, 1914, with the assassination of the Austrian Archduke Francis Ferdinand in Sarajevo, Bosnia, by Serbians. This was the beginning, because civilization holds the Kaiser guilty of seizing it as a pretext for the world war which he had long been secretly planning to carry out his purpose of world conquest. He and his tremendous war machine were ready, impatient, eager for action. Here was the program, as the Kaiser planned it:

He would force Austria-Hungary, his ally and practically his vassal, into war with Serbia.

Russia would rush to the defense of Serbia. Of Russia he had no fear, for he well knew that German intrigue had already prepared the way in advance for the ruin of the unhappy land of Czar Nicholas.

France, he knew, would support Russia. France—she was really his immediate object. Ever since 1870 Germany has been preparing to go back to France. Why? Because Germany failed to beggar France by the staggering indemnity of 1870, because she then overlooked the coal and iron deposits of northern France, and because she hated France and the French, root, stock and branch. And the Kaiser knew also that France was not ready for a death grapple with Germany.

Great Britain, he had made himself believe, would remain neutral. That would be well, for he wanted to deal with Great Britain later. Anyway, her army was small. As for America—she would not fight and could not if she would.

So his schedule, arranged to the day and hour, called for his triumphant entry into Paris September 2, A. D. 1914. Then, with a huge French indemnity and control of the iron and coal regions of Meurthe-et-Moselle and Lens, he would sit back, make new war preparations and get ready to conquer Great Britain. Later on, at his leisure, would come the third war and the subjugation of the United States!

War of Frightfulness.

So, posing before the world as an advocate of peace driven to war in defense of his fatherland, the Kaiser went his secret, devious way to war—to the war of deliberate and calculated frightfulness which, under the guise of warfare, despoiled Belgium; laid waste northern France, depopulated Serbia; shot the English nurse, Edith Cavell; sank the Lusitania with her freight of women and children; massacred, ravished and enslaved non-combatant civilian populations—frightfulness which has caused more than 25,000,000 casualties and the expenditure of billions upon billions of money—frightfulness which instead of frightening the world into submission has arrayed in arms against her 22 civilized nations—frightfulness which now makes the name of Germany a household execration among most of the peoples of earth.

At first the Kaiser's program went along without check or pause. July 28 Austria declared war on Serbia. Russia went to the aid of Serbia. The other nations promptly came into line. Declarations of war came thick and fast. By August 4 the stage was all set for actual fighting. August 5 the Germans and Belgians fell to on the Belgian frontier. The German march to Paris was on.

But, as everybody knows, Wilhelm II did not enter Paris in triumph September 2. Why? Because little Belgium, martyr Belgium, saved Paris. She fought. Her brave little army did not last long. But it lasted long enough to give the French time to "dig in." The Germans thereupon found the road to Paris a series of trenches that must be taken one by one. The schedule was soon hopelessly behind time.

Likewise the heroic resistance of Belgium brought Great Britain forthwith into the war. And though the British standing army was not large, it went to the front, died in the last ditch and still further delayed the German march to Paris. Moreover, Great Britain's colonies from all the seven seas went hurrying to the front. And Great Britain's fleet promptly forced the Ger-

man fleet into cover at Kiel and swept the oceans clear of German merchant shipping, thus carrying to Germany the war of starvation that Germany had planned for her.

United States Neutral.

The United States in the meantime had proclaimed its neutrality. Italy, though a member of the triple alliance, was holding off on the ground that its alliance with Germany and Austria were for defense and not of offense. It was not until May of 1915 that she got into the war and then on the side of the allies. By the end of 1914 Japan was in with the allies and Turkey with the central powers. Fighting was in active progress in Belgium and France; on the Russian-German and Russian-Austrian frontiers. The government of France had been removed to Bordeaux. But the Germans were still 65 miles from Paris.

May 7, 1915, the passenger liner Lusitania was torpedoed without warning and sunk by a German submarine off the coast of Ireland. This outrage against humanity horrified civilization. Germany, however, celebrated the sinking. To the world she sought to defend her action by asserting that the Lusitania was armed and that she carried munitions of war. She was not armed and she did not carry munitions of war. Many Americans felt thereafter that the entrance of the United States into the war was inevitable.

February 22, 1916, the German crown prince's army began the attack on Verdun which was to blast a way to Paris. The bombardment of Verdun was the heaviest artillery fire of the war. It was here that the French said "They shall not pass." And the Germans did not pass. The French saved Verdun by commandeering practically every motor vehicle in Paris and rushing reserves to the great fortress. The devotion of its garrison, the intensity and persistence of the German attack and the dramatic deliverance have made the name Verdun known the world over.

June 5 Lord Kitchener, the British war hero, was lost on the British cruiser Hampshire, together with most of the crew. He was on a secret mission for the allies. It was afterward charged that he was betrayed by the Russian czarina, who furnished the information which led to the sinking of the cruiser by a German submarine.

July 9 the German submarine Deutschland arrived in Baltimore. She carried a valuable cargo and took a valuable cargo back to Germany. She claimed to be a merchant vessel and was treated as such by the United States. The main purpose, doubtless, was to impress America with the German submarine; the sinking in October by German submarines of six merchant vessels off Nantucket, Mass., was presumably part of the same plan. Germany was getting ready for her forthcoming announcement of unrestricted submarine warfare.

September 14 the British introduced into war a new engine of destruction—the "tank." In brief it is a heavily armored body, armed with guns on a "caterpillar" instead of wheels. It can thus travel over almost any sort of ground and crush its way through most obstacles. The caterpillar tractor is an American invention, originating in Peoria, Ill.; the adaptation of harmless tractor machinery to a destructive war engine was done in secrecy by an Englishman. The tank proved a genuine surprise and has played no small part in the war, together with lighter and faster tanks called "whippets." The Germans also soon produced tanks, but apparently have never been able to hold their own with those of the allies. One of the most striking exploits of the war was the exploit of an American sergeant who rode into action perched on the top of an American tank.

Collapse of Russia.

The close of the year 1916 was marked by the resignation of Premier Herbert Asquith of Great Britain and the acceptance of the premiership by David Lloyd George; a new cabinet in France and a new commander in chief, General Nivelle; the practically complete defeat of the armies of Romania, which had joined the allies, and peace proposals from Germany to the allies through the United States. Things were going well with Germany and she wanted peace on terms of her own making.

The spring of 1917 saw the collapse of Russia, a collapse undoubtedly brought about by Germany through intrigue and for her own purposes. It began March 11 with revolution in Petrograd. March 15 Czar Nicholas abdicated. March 22 America recognized the new Russian government a republic. Since then Russia has been a chaos. Russia is one of the big problems confronting the allies. They can presumably put an end to the reign of anarchy, murder and pillage; the regeneration of the nation is a tremendous undertaking.

October of 1917 was marked by the collapse of the Italian Isonzo front. This collapse was also due to German propaganda and intrigue. Taken together the year 1917 was not one of cheer for the allies.

America Goes In.

And yet the turning point of the war was reached in 1917. For the United States had entered the great world conflict. Germany stands convicted before the world of incredible stupidity as well as unbelievable frightfulness. For Germany practically forced the United States into the war. Entirely contemptuous of America as a possible belligerent, Germany announced unrestricted submarine warfare January 31, 1917. Moreover, Germany had the unbridled arrogance and the colossal presumption to inform the United States of America that permission would be given to continue to sail

regular American passenger ships after February 1 if these ships went to and from Falmouth and followed a prescribed course going and returning; if the steamers were painted in a specified way and carried specified flags; if one steamer a week each way were sailed, and if the United States government guaranteed that no contraband was carried.

The immediate answer of the United States was given February 3—the severance of diplomatic relations with Germany. April 6 the president signed a joint resolution of the two houses of congress declaring a state of war to exist with Germany. In quick succession came the selective service act for the raising of an army; a war appropriation of \$2,000,000,000; the sending of an expeditionary force of regulars to France under General Pershing; the registration of nearly 10,000,000 men for military service the closing of the first Liberty loan with a large oversubscription; the drafting of the state militia into the federal service. October 27 formal announcement was made that American troops in France had fired their first shot in war.

Nevertheless, the spring of 1918 saw three huge drives on Paris by the Germans. By June 1 the Germans were within 46 miles of the French capital, in Chateau-Thierry. Unless they were speedily stopped Paris would be under their guns. The plan of the French was to delay them as long as possible by rear-guard actions until reserves could be brought up.

Yankees Stop Huns.

And then took place the thing which all good Americans were prayerfully expecting: American soldiers got into action in American fashion, under American leadership, with American artillery and machine guns.

The French commander sent to Chateau-Thierry an American division made up of marines and of infantry from the middle West. June 2 the leathernecks and doughboys moved into support positions back of seasoned French troops. The French were forced back and filtered through the Americans; the support positions soon became the front.

June 4, about five o'clock in the afternoon, the Germans attacked in force through a wheat field, in platoon columns, in perfect order, supremely confident. The Americans raked them with shrapnel and machine guns. Then they opened with rifle fire. Cool, unhurried, they picked their shots as if at target practice. Military experts will tell you that the American marines are the most effective fighting men in all the armies of the world; certainly they have no equals with the rifle.

The Germans wavered, then came on again. Twice more they stopped; twice more advanced. Then they broke. Flesh and blood could not stand that rifle fire. They crawled off through the standing grain. The Americans sent bullets wherever the wheat stirred. That was the end.

Days and nights of heavy bombardment followed. Sleep was impossible. The Americans lived on "monkey meat," bread and water. Then they went on and took the town of Bourges, cleaning out the nests of machine gunners with rifle fire, bayonet and grenade.

What They Have They Hold.

Next they took the Bois de Belleau. It was a jungle. It was every man for himself, Indian fashion, from tree to tree, from rock to rock. The battalion of leathernecks which took the wood went in with 958 men and 23 officers. They came out with 340 men and seven officers. But they took the wood. Then they dug themselves in and fought off counter-attacks for five days until relieved, constantly shelled and gassed, not one hot meal all that time. What the leathernecks have they hold.

This one division used up five crack divisions of the Germans.

There are those among the allies who say that the Americans at Chateau-Thierry saved Paris, just as the Canadians saved Calais. When the military history of the Great War is written Chateau-Thierry is likely to be called the turning point of the struggle. For its moral force was beyond estimate. It put new heart into the war-worn French and British. All France flamed with joy. The Americans had stopped the Hun, had driven him back, had beaten him off. And thousands upon thousands of just such Americans were in plain sight pushing to the front!

General Foch in supreme command of the allies on the western front, soon afterward launched the allied offensive and victory followed victory all along the fighting line of 250 miles from the North sea to Verdun. It was the beginning of the end.

By early October the Hun was beaten to his knees and asking for peace. October 31 the Italians utterly routed the Austrians. The same day Turkey surrendered. November 3 Austria signed an armistice virtually amounting to unconditional surrender. November 9 Kaiser Wilhelm abdicated and Crown Prince Friedrich Wilhelm renounced the throne, both fleeing to Holland to escape a people in revolution.

So the mad ambition of Emperor William II of Germany to conquer the world and his 30 years of debauching his people end in defeat, revolution, abdication and flight from justice.

This arch criminal against civilization will be lucky if he fares no worse.

Whatever his fate it is of no importance compared with the fact that this earth is now safe from a monstrosity who would pillage a world under pretext of patriotic love for country.

FRINGE ON VEILS

Season's Vogue Provides for the
Popular Trimming.

Arrangement of Border Sometimes
Covers Mouth and Chin of Wearer
—Some Popular Colors.

The present season's vogue for fringe has extended even to veils. Some of these veils are slip-over affairs. That is, the veiling is sewed together and an elastic band arranged at one edge, so that it may be held to the hat. Others are finished at the lower edge and two ends with the fringe, and an elastic band may be used to secure the veil to the hat, or it may be merely draped and pinned. Fall and winter millinery fashions would, at a mere glance, seem to discourage the wearing of veils. Hats are frequently so oddly shaped and trimmed that draping a veil over one of them would seem to be rather a difficult task. Veils, however, are of generous proportions, and they are so uniformly becoming that women simply will not abandon them, regardless of hat shape or size.

The harem veil is one of the novelties of the season, one-half of it being filmy net or chiffon, while the other half is comparatively heavy, and when draped over the face the lower half of the face is barely visible.

Shetland veillings, always serviceable, are shown this season heavily embroidered in wool. Sometimes the wool embroidery is arranged as a border, covering mouth and chin of the wearer, and again one or two striking flowers are embroidered in wool on the open Shetland mesh.

Navy, taupe, brown and purple are popular veil shades for fall and winter wear.

The new hats for fall feature feathers, either fancy feathers of one kind or another, or ostrich as first favorites in the line-up of trimmings, with bows or self-fabric arranged windmill or airplane fashion; second, and from present indications one of the most popular millinery colors of the fall and winter season is to be a brownish red, or reddish brown, christened "henna." The windows of the smart shops are filled with hats featuring this shade, and it also appears frequently as a trimming touch on smart frocks.

SPORT HAT OF BROWN BEAVER



For sport wear this attractive hat of brown beaver will appeal to many. A large, soft bow of brown grosgrain is placed effectively at the front.

BRUSH FOR BUSY KNITTERS

New Contrivance for the Bag Is Used
to Remove Scraps of Worsted
From the Skirt.

For the knitting bag there is a diminutive clothes brush for removing scraps of worsted from milady's skirt. It is not always convenient to wear an apron when knitting, and tiny shreds of worsted are apt to cling to a tailored suit; the little brush, whisked over one's lap, will remove them instantly. The brush has a short black handle, decorated with bright colored flowers.

Very useful for the knitter are the small tape measures which wind back on a spool the moment the end is released. Ordinary tape measures are bulky things for the knitting bag and are likely to become snarled with the wool; wooden measuring rules are even more bulky for a small knitting bag, but the tiny, self-winding tape lines take up no more room than a 50-cent piece, and the moment a four-inch curling or a six-inch space of plain knitting on a sock foot is measured off back flies the tiny tape into its nickel cover.

CARE OF SILVER GRAY HAIR

Tonic Containing Glycerin Should Not
Be Used—Ornaments Detract
More Than They Add.

Gray hair, more than hair of any other color, should be beautifully arranged. The hairdress is three-fourths of the trick of an admirable coiffure. The length, thickness, color and texture of the hair, notes a correspondent, do not matter so much, if it is beautifully undulated and becomingly coiffed. What the hairdressers nowadays can do with a skimpy little thatch of thought dome roofing is something marvelous. And they will teach you tricks of which you may well be proud.

To gray hair only certain tonics should be applied. Any tonic containing glycerin will discolor the silver sheen.

As a rule, hair ornaments detract more than they add. Brilliant ornaments or any elaborate coiffure fresco

PLAITS AND PANELS MODEL



Accordion plaits and panels are very popular this season. This skirt is of lustrous black satin and the panels are edged with broad silk fringe.

effects are suitable only for the grand hope-to-die social occasions. Shell pins are out of style. This is the day of the simple effect, of good lines and a deletion of everything that has neither meaning nor place. Hence, beautiful hair is considered sufficient unto itself, without any of the clasp, fuss stuff for which in times ago we used to exchange our good cash, coin, spending change.

HATS MUST BE PRACTICAL

Becomingness, Serviceability, Individuality, Always Figure Prominently in All Headgear.

War has not robbed woman of her natural desire to please, but it has taught her that discrimination is a far better part than display.

At present no hat stands a ghost of a chance of success unless it is practical as well as smart.

The woman with a taste and a talent for dress realizes that a hat, no matter how beautiful or how expensive it may be, is worth to her only its measure of becomingness.

So the autumn hat is a combination "bunnet" of chic, serviceability and individuality—just such a combination as will delight the feminine heart. It is worth noting that velvet is the vogue for all the hours of the day and night, but it is developed in so many ways and allied to such a variety of things that it never fails.

It does not now matter half so much what hat one wears as how one wears it, and the head must fit way up into the crown and the hat must droop down well over the eyes if one would not be hopelessly out of the prevailing style.

SAPPHIRE TO SUPPLANT RUBY

Precious Stone Has Increased in Price
on Account of War and Imitations
Are Almost Impossible.

According to advices from London jewelers, the sapphire is to supersede the ruby as a fashionable jewel. For a long time the ruby has held first place, having succeeded the sapphire in favor, which was deposed by the fashionable world, despite its magnificence of color, as it had become cheaper in price. It appears now that the ruby, while bringing high prices, is nevertheless the simplest of all stones and can readily be imitated. In fact, it is difficult to detect imitations.

Consequently the sapphire will now be preferred, it having greatly increased in price during the war and it being almost impossible to manufacture imitations.

Diamonds and pearls will, of course, continue to be worn as usual and are always in fashion. Diamonds are now at the highest price in history, and may continue to increase in price.

HINTS OF THE FASHIONS

Blouses of georgette and silk jersey are trimmed with embroidery, and many of these models have choker collars and elbow-length sleeves.

An exquisite hat recently seen had a crown of seal fur and a brim of metal brocade ribbon.

As winter advances the vogue of stocks and jabots increases, and many very smart tailored stocks and daintily frilly jabots are ready in the shops for the assured demand.

Accordion-plaited chiffon velvet combined with plain velvet is used for smart round turbans that are absolutely devoid of trimming.

The ever popular, never out of fashion blue serge dress is with us again this season. One particularly pleasing model is trimmed with embroidery done in green, tan and a blue a trifle lighter than the navy of the dress, combined with black buttons and black soutache banding.

After the Grip —What?

Did it leave you weak, low in spirits and vitality? Influenza is a catarrhal disease, and after you recover from the acute stage much of the catarrh is left. This and your weakness invite further attacks.

The Tonic Needed is Peruna.

First, because it will assist in building up your strength, reinvigorating your digestion and quickening all functions. Second, because it aids in overcoming the catarrhal conditions, helping dispel the inflammation, giving the membranes an opportunity to perform their functions.

Thousands have answered the question after grip by the proper use of this great tonic treatment. You may profit by their experience.

Liquid or tablet form—both safe and satisfactory.

THE PERUNA CO.

Columbus, Ohio



Relieved the Tension.

A little boy at school saw his teacher faint and fall. In the confusion it was impossible to keep so many heads cool, and the little ones flocked 'round the prostrate lady and her sympathetic colleagues. But this small boy kept both his color and his coolness.

Standing on a bench and raising his hand, he exclaimed: "Please, teacher, can I run and fetch father? He makes coffins. The peal of laughter which greeted this unconscious humor roused the teacher from her short trance, and nobody enjoyed the youngster's saying more than she did when the circumstances were explained to her afterward.

UPSET STOMACH

PAPE'S DIAPEPSIN AT ONCE ENDS
SOURNESS, GAS, ACIDITY,
INDIGESTION.

Don't stay upset! When meals don't fit and you belch gas, acids and undigested food. When you feel lumps of indigestion pain, flatulence, heartburn or headache you can get instant relief.



No waiting! Pape's Diapepsin will put you on your feet. As soon as you eat one of these pleasant, harmless tablets all the indigestion, gases, acidity and stomach distress ends. Your druggist sells them. Adv.

The Idea.

"How are the charges from war balloons fired?"
"I suppose from the parachutes."

HOW TO FIGHT

SPANISH INFLUENZA

By DR. L. W. BOWERS.

Avoid crowds, coughs and crows, but fear neither germs nor Germans! Keep the system in good order, take plenty of exercise in the fresh air and practice cleanliness. Remember a clean mouth, a clean skin, and clean bowels are a protecting armour against disease. To keep the liver and bowels regular and to carry away the poisons within, it is best to take a vegetable pill every other day, made up of May-apple, aloes, jalap, and sugar-coated, to be had at most drug stores, known as Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets. If there is a sudden onset of what appears like a hard cold, one should go to bed, wrap warm, take a hot mustard foot-bath and drink copiously of hot lemonade. If pain develops in head or back, ask the druggist for Anuric (anti-uric) tablets. These will flush the bladder and kidneys and carry off poisonous germs. To control the pains and aches take one Anuric tablet every two hours, with frequent drinks of lemonade. The pneumonia appears in a most treacherous way, when the influenza victim is apparently recovering and anxious to leave his bed. In recovering from a bad attack of influenza or pneumonia the system should be built up with a good herbal tonic, such as Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, made without alcohol from the roots and barks of American forest trees, or his Ironie (iron tonic) tablets which can be obtained at most drug stores, or send 10c. to Dr. Pierce's Invalids' Hotel, Buffalo, N. Y., for trial package.

Persistent Coughs

are dangerous. Get prompt relief from Piso's. Stops irritation; soothing. Effective and safe for young and old. No opiates in

PISO'S